

Energy savings in motor systems – experience from Switzerland



streamSAVE webinar
29 November 2022

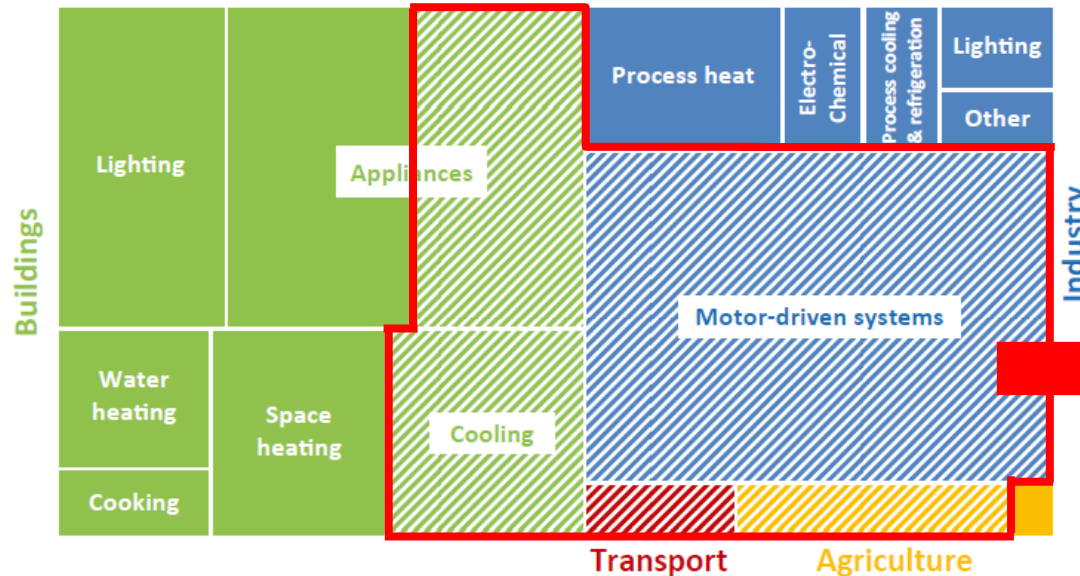
Rita Werle, Impact Energy, Switzerland

Overview

- Background: motor systems
 - Consumption
 - Lifetime
 - Savings potential
 - Challenges
- Situation in Switzerland
- Swiss experience 2010 – 2021
- Calculation methods
- Concluding remarks

Motor systems

Figure 7.9 ▶ Global total final electricity consumption by end-uses, 2014



▨ Share of motors: 53%

Motors account for more than half of today's electricity consumption

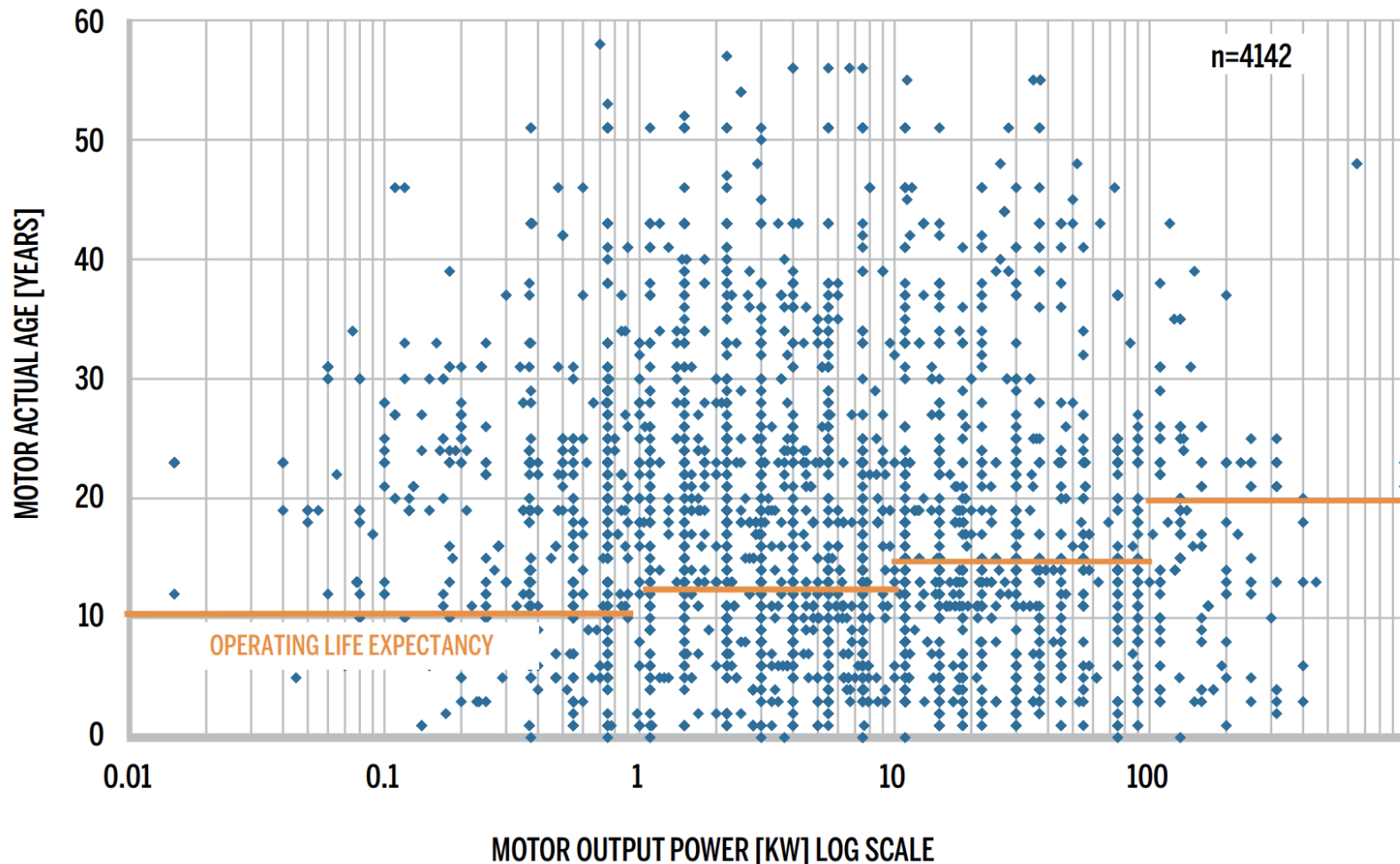
**Motors represent
74% of electricity
consumption in
industry**

*Source: IEA World
Energy Outlook,
2019*

Motors are mainly used in industry, large buildings and infrastructure systems. Also transport, agriculture and household appliances include motors.

Source: IEA World Energy Outlook, 2016

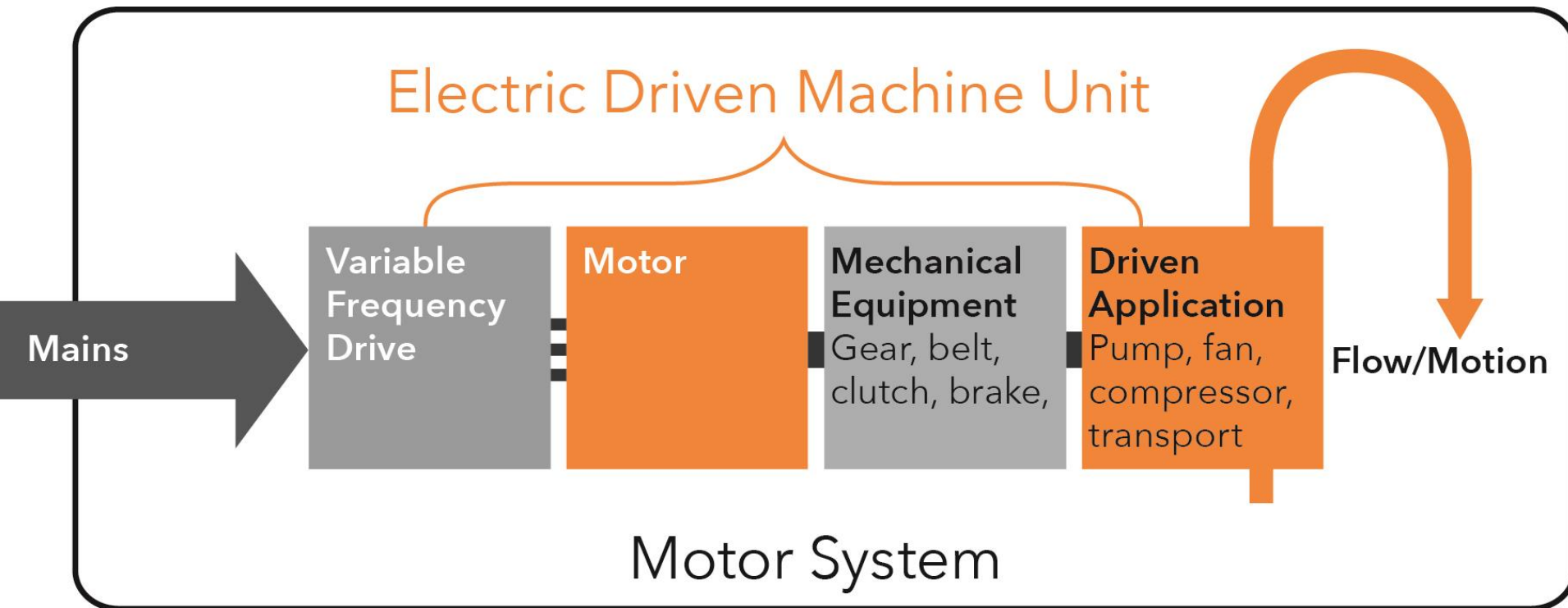
Motors get twice as old as their expected operating life!



Source: Swiss Agency for Efficient Use of Energy, 2012

Savings potential

Average savings potential on system level: 20 – 30%

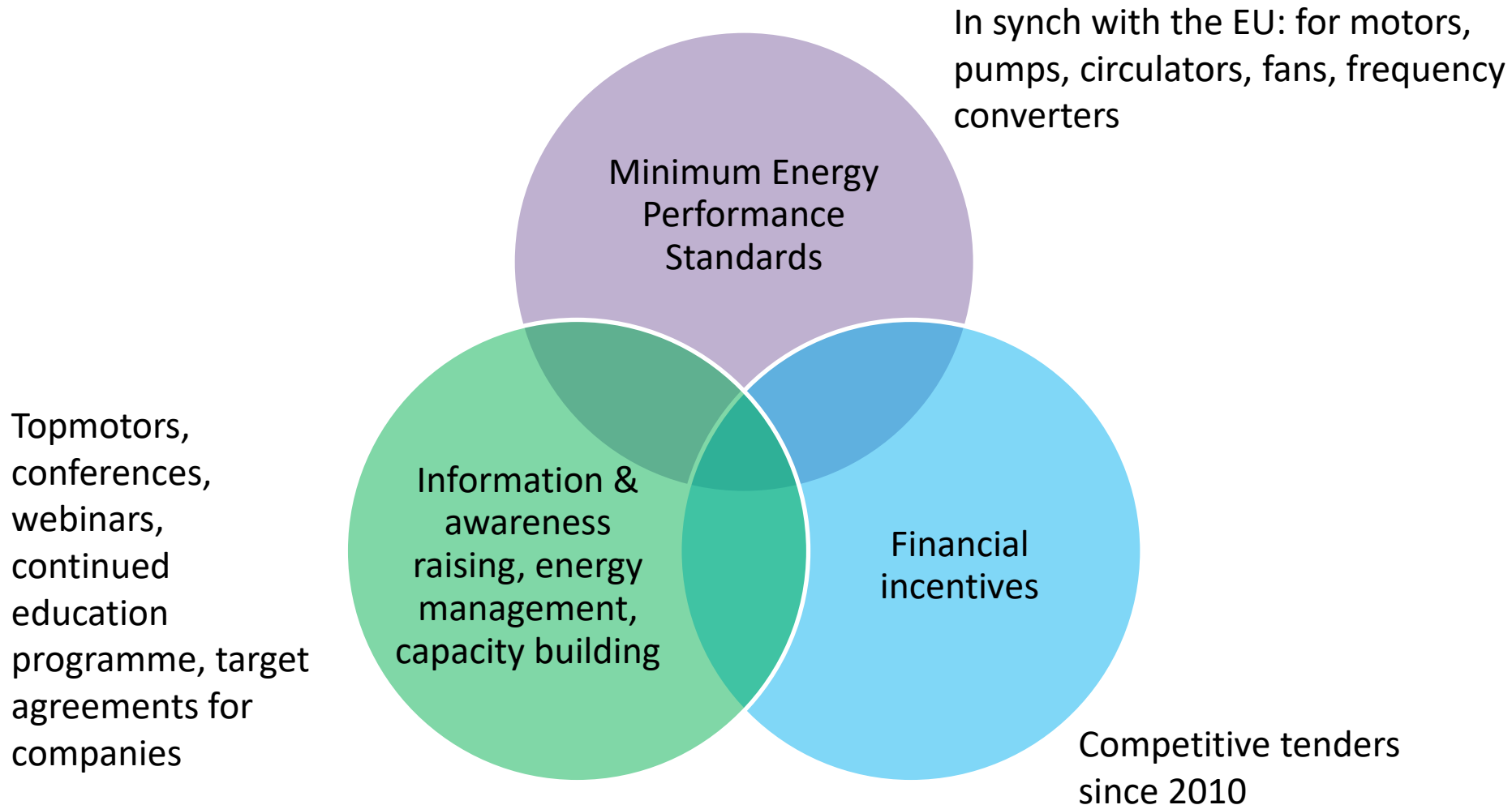


$$\eta_{\text{System}} = \eta_{\text{VFD}} * \eta_{\text{Motor}} * \eta_{\text{Gear}} * \eta_{\text{Belt}} * \eta_{\text{Driven application}}$$

Challenges: many

1. Motor systems are complex and require robust technical know-how
2. Necessary internal efficiency know-how is seldom available -
> external experts, training of personnel
3. Confidentiality issues: factory doors are hard to open
4. Never touch a running system! Who takes the responsibility if something goes wrong when optimising the system?
5. Dependence on few suppliers, customer-binding through service and maintenance contracts (with guarantees)
6. Purchase price vs. life cycle cost and split incentives
7. Cost of energy: so far too low
8. Other multiple benefits drive optimisation measures (e.g. reliability of equipment, more uptime, less breakdowns, etc.)

Situation in Switzerland



Swiss competitive tenders

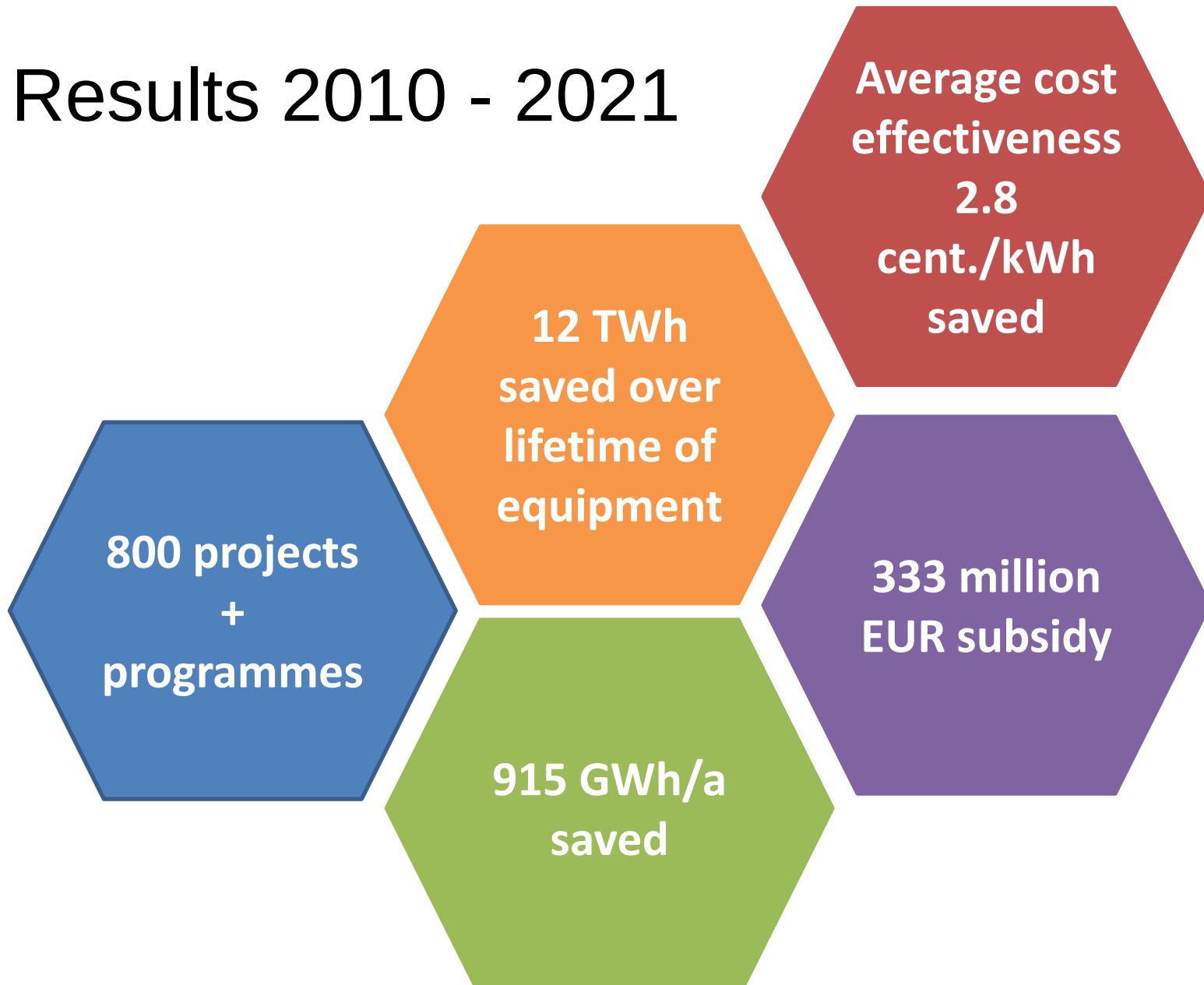


- **Period:** annually since 2010
- **Goal:** saving electric energy
- **Sectors:** household, industry, services
- **Budget:** ca. 50 Mio. EUR/year
- **Procedure:** tender for
 - projects (continuous): one project in own facility
 - programmes (1x per year): several projects combined, for third-parties
- **Criteria:** cost effectiveness

$$\frac{\text{amount of subsidy [CHF]}}{\text{amount of energy saved over lifetime of equipment [kWh]}}$$

- **Subsidy:** max. 30% of investment costs
- **More info:** www.prokw.ch

Results 2010 - 2021



Calculation of final energy savings

$$TFES = n \cdot P_n \cdot h \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\eta_c} - \frac{1}{\eta_{he}} \right) \cdot LF \cdot 100$$

Additional savings in case of the installation of a variable speed drive:

$$TFES_{VSD} = n \cdot \frac{P_n}{\eta_{he}} \cdot 100 \cdot h \cdot f_{VSD}$$

TFES	Total final energy savings [kWh/a]
n	Number of motors replaced [dmnl]
P _n	Nominal power as indicated in the nameplate [kW]
h	Annual operating hours [h]
η _c	Efficiency of conventional motor [%]
η _{he}	Efficiency of high-efficiency motor [%]
LF	Load factor [dmnl]
f _{VSD}	Factor to account for additional savings generated by the installation of a variable speed control (VSD) [dmnl]

Source: streamSAVE motors methodology

Swiss calculation method

- Annual electric energy saving:

$$\Delta E_a \left[\frac{kWh}{a} \right] = (E_{\text{old equipment}} - E_{\text{new equipment}}) \left[\frac{kWh}{a} \right]$$

- Electric energy saving over lifetime of equipment:

$$\Delta E_N [kWh] = 0,75 * N_S[a] * \Delta E_a \left[\frac{kWh}{a} \right]$$

ΔE_N : electric energy saving over lifetime of equipment

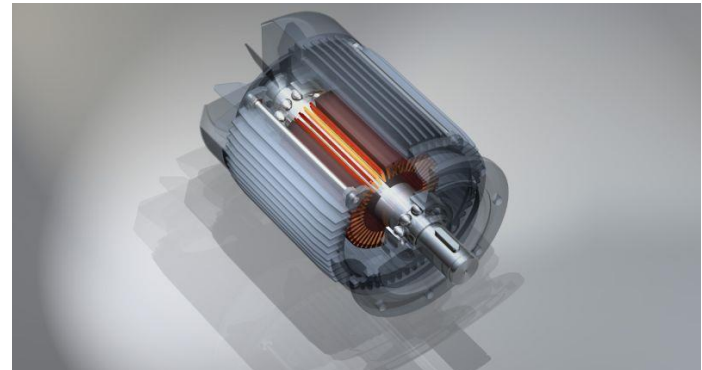
0.75: factor to account for savings that would have occurred through natural replacement rate*

N_S : standard lifetime of equipment (*Nutzungsdauer*)

****Could be considered as a 'penalty' for not overestimating savings***

Electric motor specifics

- Standard lifetime:
 - Baseline: **15 years**
(also when a motor is part of a system e.g. compressors)
 - For motor replacement, in case of motors above 20 kW: **25 years**
- Only motors above the current Minimum Energy Performance Standards can be subsidised:
 - 0.12 kW - 0.75 kW: IE3 or better
 - 0.75 kW - 1000 kW: IE4 or better



Source: <https://www.bfe.admin.ch/bfe/de/home/foerderung/energieeffizienz/wettbewerbliche-ausschreibungen-prokilowatt.exturl.html/aHR0cHM6Ly9wdWJkYi5iZmUuYWRTaW4uY2gyZGUvcHVibGljYX/Rpb24vZG93bmxvYWQvMTExNTY=.html>

Concluding remarks

- Motors: important, **motor systems** even more important
- What triggers early motor replacement?
Experience shows it does not happen by itself.

What measures could be implemented to boost early motor replacement?

- 1. Understanding** the motor stock and its characteristics
(EU-wide study)
- 2. Awareness raising** among end-users
(multiple or non-energy benefits)
- 3. Create alliances** with different stakeholders
(manufacturers, service companies, end-users, policy makers, etc.)
- 4. Capacity building** for qualitative energy audits
(including motor systems)
- 5. Subsidies**

Subsidies – final thoughts

- Ideally: subsidy is a compensation for the additional cost of the more energy efficient solution
- Free rider effect: estimated at around 25%*
- Low hanging fruits vs. system optimisation
- Reward early replacement, e.g.
 - x%: if replaced equipment exceeded its lifetime
 - 2x%: between 50% and 100% of its lifetime
 - 3x%: below 50% of its lifetime

Source: <https://guidehouse.com/-/media/www/site/downloads/energy/2019/navigant-efk-2019-evaluation-foerderprogramme.pdf>

Questions?

- Rita Werle
rita.werle@impact-energy.ch
- www.topmotors.ch
- www.iea-4e.org/emsa
- www.impact-energy.ch